

plan that is almost completely crafted here in the House of Representatives and probably poised to go before this House on a vote sometime after Labor Day, presuming that there are enough Members of Congress still standing after the public shows up at their town hall meetings, at their offices, at their house, wherever they might be able to encounter their Member of Congress or their staff, presuming that there are enough Members of Congress still willing to walk this path, we're likely to see a vote here on the floor, and the result will be all of these things that we're not supposed to say now.

If it passes, it will be a government-run, single-payer, socialized medicine, ObamaCare, rationed care, government-mandate care. If not the first day, it will be over time when everybody's health insurance has to requalify and be run through the qualifications that will be drafted by the new health insurance czar, the commissioner, the comiczarissioner of health insurance in America. That's where we are, Mr. Speaker.

And so I will quote Congressman JOHN SHADEGG who articulated this as well as anyone in this Congress when he said, if you like your health insurance that you have today, get ready to lose it. That's what will happen. The American people understand that it is their freedom, that their discretion is at risk, and there are people who want to create a complete nanny state, who have privatized—excuse me—who have nationalized eight huge entities here and moved us on a leftward lurch off the abyss into socialism in the private sector; three huge investment banks, AIG, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, General Motors, Chrysler, all now under the control of the White House. And this White House now wants to take over all the health care in America, eventually. And we understand that was President Obama's original policy. He has just moved to try to set up health insurance in such a way that he can promise you you get to keep it.

And I promise you that it will not look like anything you have today if the government's going to write new regulations that it has to qualify for. And I will submit that Republicans have good solutions to this. I'll submit also that what we're trying to fix here is this. Here's where I agree, Mr. Speaker.

I believe that we have a very, very difficult economic situation to work our way out of. I believe that it may be as serious as anything that we have seen since the Great Depression, but I'm not certain of that because I lived through the eighties during the farm crisis and the other, the housing crisis that we had and the banking crisis that we had during that period of time. We lost 3,000 banks in the eighties. Those were tough times. I want to measure this after it's over and look back before I would commit that this is the worst time since the Great Depression. But it's not a very good time. It's a bad time.

And we have our challenges ahead of us, and we have to fix this economy. With that, I agree with the President. But the President says that health care in America is broken. I don't agree. I don't believe it is broken. I believe that we can improve it, and we should. But the President declares that we can't fix the economy without first fixing health care.

Now, if health care—and that encompasses health insurance and the health care that's provided through our clinics and our hospitals and the whole breadth of the health care that we have. If health care is broken, there must be a service out there that's not adequate compared to some other country in the world.

I'll submit health care is not broken. We have the best health care in the world. It costs too much money. I'll agree with the President on that. About 14½ percent of our GDP, and some of the costs that you see in the rest of the industrialized world are around 9½ percent of GDP. They ration health care. They have socialized medicine. They don't have the research and development that we have. We have the best in the world.

We lead the world in development of pharmaceutical and surgery techniques, and we lead the world in survival after cancer diagnosis. And we also lead the world, I believe, in the diagnosis of cancer itself. All of those things are at risk today. But if we have to, according to the President, change 100 percent of the health care system that we have in order to declare we have fixed it so we can declare we're fixing the economy, I will submit that that statement cannot be valid. It cannot be defended or sustained in open public debate or any kind of analysis because they want to spend \$1 trillion to \$2 trillion.

Now, if we're spending too much money on health care in America, and we are, why do we need to dump another \$1 trillion to \$2 trillion into it to fix it? If we're going to fix it, we should be able to fix it and save money, not fix it and dump trillions of dollars into it and raise taxes and cut funding that goes into Medicare and deny health care services to our seniors, all of that wrapped up in the name of fixing something that's not broken, just changing and transforming America.

We socialized three large investment banks, AIG, Fannie Mae, Freddie Mac, General Motors and Chrysler. They're nationalized today. This is about the nationalization of the best health care system in the world, and 17½ percent of it, and taking away the freedom of the American people to go out and purchase a health insurance policy that they choose.

I want to expand the health savings accounts and I want to provide 100 percent deductibility for everybody's health insurance premium. And I want to reduce the medical malpractice liability that's out there by capping the liability claims so people get whole

again but trial lawyers don't get rich. We can do all of those things and more, besides.

And by the way, there's only 4 percent of America that are chronically uninsured, 4 percent, 10 to 12 million people, depending on whose study you look at. That's 4 percent. And we would upset 100 percent of the health care system in order to fix an expensive health insurance program only if you compare to other countries that don't have the quality that we have. I think that would be a colossal mistake, and we could never get back from that colossal mistake because it creates 306 million people that would be dependent upon the government-run, single-payer, socialized medicine, ObamaCare, rationed care, government-mandate care. And I reject it. I hope the American people do.

SPECIAL ORDERS GRANTED

By unanimous consent, permission to address the House, following the legislative program and any special orders heretofore entered, was granted to:

(The following Members (at the request of Ms. KAPTUR) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Ms. WOOLSEY, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. LINDA T. SÁNCHEZ of California, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. KAPTUR, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. JACKSON-LEE of Texas, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Members (at the request of Mr. POE of Texas) to revise and extend their remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. WOLF, for 5 minutes, today.

Ms. FOXX, for 5 minutes, today.

Mr. PRICE of Georgia, for 5 minutes, today.

(The following Member (at his request) to revise and extend his remarks and include extraneous material:)

Mr. KUCINICH, for 5 minutes, today.

HOUSE BILLS AND JOINT RESOLUTIONS APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT

The President notified the Clerk of the House that on the following dates he had approved and signed bills and joint resolutions of the following titles:

April 21, 2009:

H.R. 1388. An Act entitled The Edward M. Kennedy Serve America Act, an Act to reauthorize and reform the national service laws.

May 7, 2009:

H.R. 1626. An Act to make technical amendments to laws containing time periods affecting judicial proceedings.

May 12, 2009:

H.R. 586. An Act to direct the Librarian of Congress and the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution to carry out a joint project at the Library of Congress and the National Museum of African American History and Culture to collect video and audio recordings of personal histories and testimonials of individuals who participated in the Civil Rights movement, and for other purposes.

May 22, 2009:

H.R. 627. An Act to amend the Truth in Lending Act to establish fair and transparent practices relating to the extension of